



RE NEWS



RELEASE • RESTORE • REDEVELOP

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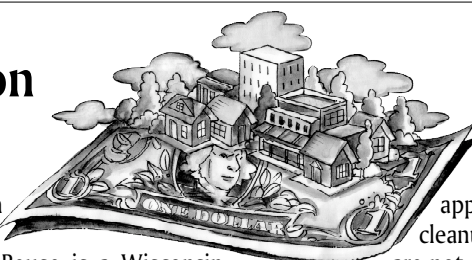
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DNR Has \$4 Million "Ready Reuse"

Applications for the new Wisconsin "Ready for Reuse" Loan and Grant Program are now available. Ready for Reuse is a Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (DNR) program that helps local governments clean up environmental contamination at brownfields.

The DNR is leading this effort through the Wisconsin Brownfields Coalition (WBC), a partnership that includes the departments of Commerce and Administration and Wisconsin's nine Regional Planning Commissions. The WBC received \$4 million funding for this program through a grant from the U. S. Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Revolving Loan Fund.

Through Ready for Reuse, zero-interest loans and a limited number of grants are available to local governments and tribes for the cleanup of hazardous substances and petroleum. Funds are to be used at sites which are "ready to go" – i.e. with completed and



approved site investigations. For petroleum cleanups, the WBC will only fund expenses that are not already reimbursable from the Petroleum Environmental Cleanup Fund Award (PECFA) program.

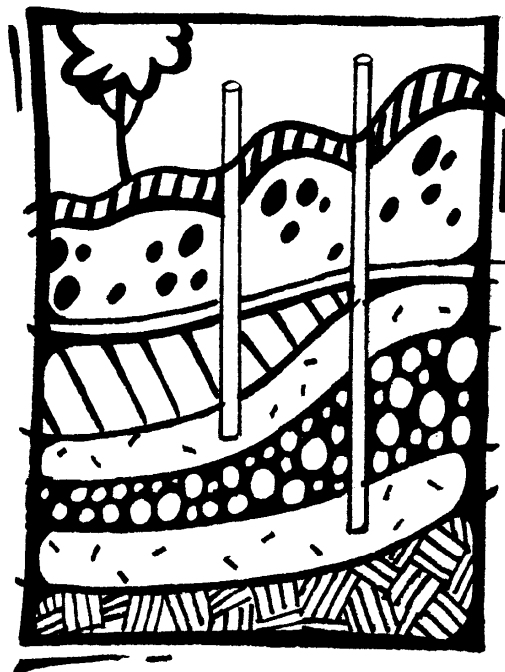
Due to some of the more time-intensive federal requirements, loan applicants should consider applying for amounts more than \$250,000. Applicants should also be aware that the program requires taking on municipal debt through a general obligation pledge. Grants are available up to \$200,000 at properties that are owned by the local government.

For more information about Ready for Reuse, including our funding preferences, eligibility, and the application process, please visit the RR web site at: http://dnr.wi.gov/org/aw/rr/financial/epa_revolvingloan.html.

Can You Average Soil Sample Results?

Consultants in the Remediation and Redevelopment (RR) Program's Technical Focus Group have asked whether it is allowable to average the results of individual soil samples in order to determine the risk of direct contact with contaminated soil at an individual property.

Normally, the best way to deal with most soil contamination is to locate "hot spots", or source areas, for treatment or disposal, and test those hot spots. However, the question of averaging arises because human exposure to contaminated soil – for example, an employee at an industrial facility – may occur over a wide area for a long period of time, not necessarily at the specific location where the most contaminated sample was collected. There may be circumstances where it makes sense to average sample results, such as properties where contaminants are widespread, generally at low levels and consistent in concentration.



The RR Program's *Soil Cleanup Levels for Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAHs) Interim Guidance* indicates that use of the 95 percent upper confidence limit (UCL) on the arithmetic mean, rather than concentrations from discrete samples, may be the best way to estimate overall exposure.

The EPA's web site provides a program that may be downloaded to calculate the UCL. The EPA program helps users understand whether or not the discrete sample results are appropriate for averaging and can be accessed at the following web site: <http://www.epa.gov/esd/tsc/download.htm>.

Consultants may request that RR project managers consider averaging soil sample results for comparison to the table values in chapters NR 720 and 746, Wis. Adm. Code, or for comparison to a site-specific residual contaminant level (RCL) proposed by the consultant.

Program staff strongly recommend that, prior to submitting a request for case closure, consultants obtain approval to use sample averaging by sending a separate request for technical assistance. This will avoid the time and expense involved in preparing a closure request that may not be approved. Such requests for sample averaging should be submitted to DNR's regional project manager, who will provide a written response upon payment of the \$500 fee, as required under NR 749, Wis. Adm. Code.

Consultants may also consider using sample averaging to calculate background levels of some substances. In cases where the consultant wants to use the background level as the site-specific RCL, the background concentration must be determined using a DNR-approved method per s. NR 720.11(5)(b), Wis. Adm. Code. The fee for review and approval of a background-based RCL is \$500, if the consultant asks for approval before submittal of a case closure request.

However, Chapter NR 720 does not address averaging of soil sample results. The RR Program currently is revising Chapter NR 720 and expects to clarify sample averaging in the revised rule language.

For more information, please contact Mark Gordon at 608-266-7278 or mark.gordon@dnr.state.wi.us. For more information about the RR Program's Technical Focus Group, please contact Laurie Egge at 608-267-7560, or at laurie.egge@dnr.state.wi.us. The group meets quarterly and is open to anyone with an interest in the technical aspects of environmental investigation and cleanup.

Don't Forget! Northeast RR Program Redevelopment Conference April 26

The RR Program's Northeast Regional (NER) staff will be hosting a brownfields redevelopment conference April 26 at the KI Convention Center in downtown Green Bay.

The conference will bring together local officials, consultants, developers, bankers, realtors and other interested parties to discuss remediation and community revitalization in northeast Wisconsin.

Conference highlights include:

- brownfields cleanup and redevelopment issues in small- to medium-sized communities;
- tours of redevelopment projects along the Fox River;
- local case study presentations; and
- exhibits featuring brownfields redevelopment success stories in northeast Wisconsin.

Registration is \$50 per person. For registration forms and other information, please see our "What's New" web page at the following link: http://www.dnr.state.wi.us/org/aw/rr/general/whats_new.htm, or contact Annette Weissbach at 920-662-5165, or annette.weissbach@dnr.state.wi.us.



Re News Electronic Copy To Premier In June



Re News is the RR Program's quarterly publication that is sent to more than 2,500 subscribers. This June it will only be available as a self-subscribing, on-line publication. The RR Program made this change as a way to save money as well as natural resources, and to continue with the trend toward more paperless publications.

With the new electronic version, you will still be able to download and print copies of each newsletter. As of February 1, subscribers have been able to sign up for the electronic version, and have five months to self-subscribe before the first electronic addition.

How To Sign Up

In order to sign-up, please click on the following link and follow the instructions: <http://www.dnr.state.wi.us/org/aw/rr/general/listserv.html>. If you cannot receive the newsletter electronically, have any trouble signing up to receive the newsletter, or have any other questions, please contact Andrew Savagian at 608-261-6422, or andrew.savagian@dnr.state.wi.us.

Governor Announces \$1.7 Million to Fund Brownfields Investigations in 33 Communities

Governor Jim Doyle announced grants totaling \$1.7 million to start the clean-up process of contaminated, abandoned, or under-used properties in communities across the state.

The Brownfields Site Assessment Grants (SAG) provided through the DNR, give local governments seed money for demolition, environmental assessments, and removal of abandoned tanks and containers.



“Cleaning up brownfields is about more than just renewing vacant land – it is about renewing the pride of a community and restoring jobs,” Governor Doyle said. “These redevelopments will not only create jobs and increase the attractiveness of the area, they will also add to the property tax base of these communities.”

The site assessment grants will fund 50 projects that help redevelop brownfields, which are abandoned, idle, or underused industrial or commercial properties where redevelopment is hindered by real or perceived contamination.

Nearly half of the grants – 23 total – were awarded to rural communities or counties looking to spur economic growth in less populated areas. Fifteen grants – nearly a third of all awarded – went to communities with less than 5,000 people.

Small grants (up to \$30,000) make up 42 of the awards, while eight are large grants (between \$30,000 and \$100,000). The grants will provide funds for cleaning up 94 acres of land. Activities include 69 site assessments and investigations, the demolition of more than 50 buildings or structures, and the removal of more than 120 tanks, drums, and other abandoned containers.

The DNR received 69 applications totaling \$2.5 million in requests – \$800,000 more than the \$1.7 million available this fiscal year – and local governments have pledged more than \$1.1 million in additional funds for the project. The additional funding is far above the 20 percent match required through the application process.

This is the seventh round of SAG awards. In the first six rounds, the DNR awarded more than \$8 million to 134 communities to begin investigation and cleanup at 850 acres. These activities included 468 site assessments and investigations, the removal of more than 280 underground storage tanks, and the demolition of more than 320 structures and buildings.

The legislature first authorized \$1.45 million for the SAG program in the 1999-2001 State Biennial Budget after the Brownfields Study Group, a state-wide advisory task force, recommended the program in their 1998 final report. Since then, the DNR has received 450 applications requesting \$17.8 million in brownfield assistance.

Governor Doyle has said that the cleanup and safe reuse of Brownfields properties are priorities under his Conserve Wisconsin plan.

The following local governments are receiving Round 7 grants. For more information, please contact Andrew Savagian, 608-261-6422, or andrew.savagian@dnr.state.wi.us.

GOVERNOR ANNOUNCES \$1.7 MILLION TO FUND BROWNFIELDS INVESTIGATIONS IN 33 COMMUNITIES (CON'T.)

Cities, Towns, Villages and Counties

Antigo	Rasmussen Site	\$30,000
Berlin	Fmr. Lakes States Footwear Site	\$30,000
Chilton	43 W. Main St.	\$29,500
Clintonville	WI Clock Factory Cleanup	\$99,799
Cuba City	Bulk Oil Plant	\$29,800
Village of De Soto	De Soto Shumann Development	\$24,750
Dodge County	Fmr. Metal Fab/QFG Site	\$93,000
Dodgeville	Ice Cream Dipper	\$20,000
Douglas County	New York Building Restoration	\$17,500
Edgerton	W. Lawton St.	\$22,495
Janesville	Riverside Plating Site	\$72,901*
Kaukauna	Former Gunderson Cleaners	\$30,000
Kenosha	C&L Industrial Cleaners	\$29,800
Kenosha	Crow Property	\$29,850
Kenosha	Fmr. Peter's/North American Sintered Metals	\$60,000
Kewaunee	Hamachek-Klockner Property	\$75,000
Manitowoc County	Wheeler Property	\$30,000
Marinette	Colonial Building Property	\$29,880
Mauston	LaCrosse & Union St. Redev.	\$100,000
Milwaukee	2001 W. Fond du Lac Ave.	\$13,000
Milwaukee	2235 W. North Ave.	\$14,999
Milwaukee	2019 W. Fond du Lac Ave.	\$15,000
Milwaukee	2239 N. 21st St.	\$15,000
Milwaukee	2041 W. Fond du Lac Ave.	\$15,000
Milwaukee	104 E. Nash St. – Advanced Plating	\$23,000
Milwaukee	3048 W. Galena St.	\$29,990
Milwaukee	2216 N. Teutonia Ave.	\$29,991
Mineral Point	IOCO Property #87	\$29,320
Town of Pence	Powers Building	\$17,000
Phillips	Elk Lake Park	\$10,000
Richland County	Fred Anderson Property	\$20,000
St. Francis	St. Francis Auto Wreckers	\$29,998
Taylor County	115 E. Main St. Development	\$25,000
Village of Waunakee	Waunakee Auto Body	\$29,500
Village of Waunakee	Clemens Bus Company	\$29,880
West Allis	Pioneer Neighborhood Redev.	\$29,750
Town of Westford	Wastlick Salvage Yard Site	\$30,000
Town of Windsor	Depot St. Revitalization	\$29,880
Town of Windsor	Morrisonville Depot	\$30,000
Winnebago County	Fmr. American Quality Fibers	\$15,000

Redevelopment and Community Development Authorities (RDAs and CDAs)

Brodhead CDA	Walder Property Redev.	\$79,300
Merrill RDA	Fmr. Antique Store, Dry Cleaner	\$30,000
RDA City of Milwaukee	Wisconsin Color Press	\$2,141*
RDA City of Milwaukee	1630 N. 31st St.	\$16,999
RDA City of Milwaukee	1624 N. 31st St.	\$17,000
RDA City of Milwaukee	2925 W. Lisbon Ave.	\$29,990
RDA City of Milwaukee	Soccer Field, Tandem Transport	\$29,992
RDA City of Milwaukee	502-04 W. Cherry St.	\$29,995
Shullsberg RDA	Fmr. RR Depot, Coal Storage	\$29,000
West Bend RDA	Riverfront Redevelopment	\$100,000

*Indicates partial funding



SUCCESS STORIES

Federal, State and Local Partners Celebrate Superior Cleanup

On November 28, 2005, Governor Jim Doyle joined Superior residents and officials from the city of Superior, Douglas County, DNR, EPA and EPA's Great Lakes National Program Office (GLNPO) to celebrate the cleanup at Newton Creek and Hog Island Inlet.

The celebration marked the third and final phase of cleanup for contaminated sediment and floodplain soils in the Newton Creek and Hog Island system. The system is a part of the St. Louis River "Area of Concern (AOC)," an EPA designation that helps channel federal and state cleanup funds toward the cleanup of these toxic "hot spots."

Investigation and Cleanup

Located on the southwestern shore of Lake Superior, Newton Creek flows for approximately 1.5 miles to Hog Island Inlet. The inlet is a 17-acre shallow waterway with emergent vegetation that discharges into the St. Louis River and eventually into Lake Superior. Both waterways are located in the city of Superior and have potential recreational and fishing opportunities.

In the early 1990s, the DNR began the investigation and cleanup of contaminated sediments and floodplain soils at the creek and inlet. A 1995 DNR study determined there were significant environmental impacts to Newton Creek due to releases of hazardous substances. Contaminants found in sediment, soil and surface water included diesel range organics, oil and grease, polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs), and lead. An ecological risk assessment conducted for the DNR concluded that the inlet and Newton Creek lacked diversity and pollution sensitive species. The Douglas County Health Department closed Hog Island Inlet to swimming due to health concerns associated with the elevated levels of contaminants.

In 1996, the DNR entered into a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with Murphy Oil USA Inc., a refinery located near the headwaters of Newton Creek. Under the MOU, the company agreed to make improvements to their wastewater treatment facility, remediate contaminants in the upstream impoundment area and part of Newton Creek, as well as contribute \$200,000 toward the cleanup of Hog Island Inlet. Murphy completed these remediation activities in 1997.



Workers install sheet piling in the inlet to divert the water flowing from Newton Creek to the wetlands around Hog Island Inlet. Water management was a critical component of the overall project (photo taken by Short Elliot Hendrickson).



From left to right -- Doug Finn, Douglas County Board of Supervisors; Governor Jim Doyle; Gary Gulezian, EPA's Great Lakes National Program Office; and Pat Heiser, Douglas County Department of Health & Human Services, return the "No Swimming" sign to the health department after the successful cleanup of the creek and inlet (photo by John Robinson, DNR).

The RR Program staff continued their investigation of the remainder of Newton Creek and Hog Island. In 2003, 4,000 cubic yards of contaminated sediment and floodplain soil were removed from Newton Creek. The DNR was successful in obtaining \$650,000 to help fund the cleanup from the Department of Administration's Coastal Management Program, EPA's Great Lakes National Program Office (GLNPO), and the Wisconsin Great Lakes Harbors and Bays Fund. The RR Program's environmental clean-up fund also provided more than \$760,000 to investigate and complete the cleanup of impacted soils and sediments in Newton Creek.

Project Becomes First Great Lakes Legacy Act Cleanup

As the final stages of cleanup began, the Department submitted an application for funding under the Great Lakes Legacy Act to GLNPO. The Great Lakes Legacy Act was enacted by Congress in 2002 and authorized the expenditure of up to \$270 million to cleanup contaminated sediments in the 39 AOC's along the Great Lakes. Funding is provided each year to address contaminated sediments which pose a threat to humans and/or the environment.

In early 2005, an agreement was signed by the DNR and GLNPO, under which 65 percent of the estimated \$6.3 million in total cleanup costs would be covered under Great Lakes Legacy Act funding, and the remainder would come from RR state-funded cleanup monies, Murphy Oil and other local sources. The EPA selected Earth Tech to serve as the contractor and DNR retained Short Elliot Hendrickson (SEH) to provide construction oversight services.

Initial steps in the project resulted in Newton Creek being diverted around Hog Island Inlet and contaminated sediments being removed from the creek. This created a situation where a number of fish were stranded. Dennis Pratt, DNR fisheries biologist in Superior, led fish rescue efforts which resulted in more than 1,800 fish, 138 freshwater clams and 38 painted turtles being safely captured and released.

During the cleanup, approximately 60,000 tons of contaminated sediment were disposed of at Superior's Moccasin Mike landfill, including waste containing lead at more than 50 parts-per-million (ppm). Approximately one-half of the total sediment in the landfill contained less than 50 ppm of lead, so it received a low-hazard waste exemption and is being beneficially used at the landfill.

The last of the contaminated sediments was transported off site on November 17, 2005. During the spring of 2006, the success of the remediation project will be measured by collecting and analyzing sediment and surface water samples for the presence of any contaminants of concern, as well as performing benthic (i.e. bottom-dwelling) community and population surveys.

A Cleanup First For St. Louis Area Of Concern

This project marks the first time that contaminated sediments have been removed from the St. Louis River AOC. This is an important step in returning the AOC to full public use. The risk to human health and the environment have been eliminated and the "No Swimming" sign posted at the inlet has been removed. Hog Island Inlet has significant potential as a fishery, and discussions are underway with a number of local and state officials to plan a bright future for both Hog Island and Newton Creek.

Thanks to the partnerships and efforts of numerous parties, this project was completed on time and under budget. Some of the contributions include:

- *city of Superior* – provided access to property and roads, treated the impacted water at the wastewater treatment facility and allowed disposal of material at the Moccasin Mike landfill;
- *Douglas County* – provided support for cleanup, granted access to property and assisted in restoration efforts; County's health department helped keep public informed on health risks;
- *EPA and the Great Lakes National Program Office* – provided funding and oversight through the Great Lakes Legacy Act and other sources throughout the investigation and cleanup of this site;
- *Murphy Oil USA, Inc.* – invested in upgrades to their waste water treatment facility, cleaned up its impoundments part of Newton Creek and contributed toward the cleanup of Hog Island Inlet;
- *St. Louis River Citizen Advisory Committee and countless other local citizens and organizations* – pushed for clean up within the Area of Concern and supported efforts to obtain cleanup funding;
- *Enbridge Energy* – provided access to its pier for staging equipment, materials and sediments during the cleanup;
- *Burlington Northern Santa Fe (BNSF) Railroad* – granted access and upgraded its tracks to allow the transport of material from the site;
- *DNR* – for the past 10 years, the DNR's Remediation and Redevelopment, Waste Management, Water and Wastewater programs coordinated the investigation and cleanup of Newton Creek and Hog Island Inlet, including establishing partnership roles, overseeing investigation and permitting, and arranging for cleanup funding;
- *Minnesota Pollution Control Agency (MPCA)* – worked closely with Wisconsin DNR to coordinate the investigation of contaminated sediments in the St. Louis River Area of Concern; and
- the project also enjoyed the support of state and federal officials, including State Senator Robert Jauch, Governor Doyle, U.S. Representative David Obey and U.S. senators Russ Feingold and Herb Kohl.

RR Program Tracks Down Mercury

Mercury – known in the chemistry world by the symbol “Hg”, and by many of us regular folks as “quicksilver” – is a fascinating heavy metal that is liquid at room temperature. Many of us remember seeing mercury in thermometers, switches and in chemistry class.

Along with its unique, silvery liquid appearance, mercury has many useful physical properties. It is very dense, expands and contracts evenly with temperature changes, and has high electrical conductivity. Consequently, mercury is widely used and has numerous applications in industry, agriculture, medicine, schools and even homes. Some places you might find mercury include thermometers (such as hand-held ones used in ovens), light fixtures, light switches (including trunk lights in cars), and switches on thermostats.

However, for the past 20-30 years, we have realized that there is a darker side to this shiny liquid metal. Mercury is a persistent, bioaccumulative pollutant that, when released into the environment, can have harmful affects on humans and wildlife.



Mercury occurs both in the elemental form and the organic – the organic form is called methylmercury. Mercury gets into our environment from a number of paths, but the two most significant routes are emissions from coal-fired power plants and the disposal of manmade products containing mercury. Currently there are more than 260 lakes and 350 miles of rivers in Wisconsin that have fish consumption advisories because of mercury.

Mercury Exposure Costly To Clean Up

Besides health and environmental concerns, the financial and personal costs from mercury exposure can also be very high. The cost for mercury cleanup can be staggering, and the subsequent safety precautions involved can raise that cost, including temporarily closing a public or private facility where the spill took place, like a school, airport or business. Individuals can also lose clothes or other personal possessions that may have been exposed.

A few years ago, a high school student in the Green Bay area took a small container of liquid mercury out of the science class. After showing it to his friends, he put a little bit in several baggies and sold them for \$1 each. Within 24 hours, much of the high school was contaminated along with a nearby bowling alley and house. Before this incident was over, several students were tested at the hospital emergency room for mercury exposure, and cleanup of the school, home and bowling alley cost more than \$250,000 in taxpayer dollars.

In January 2004, some students hooked an air pressure hose up to a mercury manometer in a science lab at a high school in the Madison area. When they opened the air valve, approximately two liquid ounces of mercury blew out the top of the manometer and splattered on the counter, the ceiling and the floor. While this incident occurred during the school's first hour, it was not reported until nearly noon. School officials eventually had the students involved moved to a nearby gym and isolated until they could be evaluated for mercury exposure.

A cleanup contractor was called to begin sampling. However, it soon became obvious to school and cleanup officials that some of the spilled mercury had been tracked down several adjacent corridors, and by the end of the day the entire school was locked down. Some 150 students, family members and faculty were forced to wait in the school until the cleanup contractor could screen each individual along with their footwear and clothing. The cleanup contractor worked all weekend to get the school decontaminated and re-opened by Monday morning. Contractor costs to clean up and recover the less than two liquid ounces of mercury at the school were more than \$65,000.

Quick Pickup To Quicksilver

Although mercury-containing products are still widely used, the good news is that for most of these products, there are safer and less toxic alternatives. Replacing mercury-laden products with less toxic alternatives is called “source reduction.” State natural resource agencies across the country have been involved in source-reduction programs for mercury since the early 1990s. Source reduction, along with recycling, can have a significant impact on reducing mercury levels in the environment.

Staff with the RR and Waste programs have been very involved with mercury source reduction and recycling. For example, in 2004 and 2005 there were 40 collections held statewide, and nearly 6,000 thermometers totaling 590 pounds of mercury were collected. Contributors to these collections not only include the public but also DNR staff.

Collected mercury goes to a hazardous waste facility, and is either recycled or encapsulated – usually in cement or a similar inert substance – and placed in a hazardous waste landfill outside the state (Wisconsin has no hazardous waste landfills).

Other, more recent incidences have been reported in Wausau and Pepin County, and the RR Program will continue to work with local officials to educate the public on mercury source reduction and cleanup. The source reduction effort also includes education about preventing exposure to mercury, and program staff have worked with a number of institutions, including schools and school associations, to get the word out about reducing the use and availability of – and thereby the risk from – mercury.

For More Information

If you're interested in learning more about this topic, please see the fact sheet entitled *Household Mercury Cleanup Options* at <http://www.dnr.state.wi.us/org/aw/rr/archives/pubs/RR629.pdf>.

An Insider's Look at the Web - The RR Sites Map

The RR Program is now offering a new, improved way for the public to find contaminated properties in Wisconsin. The RR “Sites Map” is our new on-line display of thousands of contaminated and formerly contaminated properties. It’s a geographic information system (GIS) that provides a map with leaking underground storage tank (LUST) sites and sites needing environmental cleanup, formerly called “Environmental Repair Program” or ERP sites.



Those familiar with the program’s GIS Registry of Closed Remediation Sites will find the technology and the format of the RR Sites Map very familiar. However, with the new RR Sites Map, users will view a GIS-based map that includes a much larger number of properties. Also, using different map symbols, we can now show both “open” (i.e. active) sites as well as “closed” sites, i.e. those sites with completed cleanups. Finally, if you’re looking for more detailed information about these properties, each entry links to that information via our *BRRTS on the Web* database.

Users of the new GIS map should remember we will continue to identify new contaminated properties and add them to the RR Sites Map as soon as possible. To help understand which sites are on the map and which sites have yet to be located, we also will provide a list of sites in *BRRTS on the Web* that are not yet located on the RR Sites Map. You can find this list on the Sites Map by clicking on the “Download Data” tab, selecting the county you’re interested in and then clicking on “download Excel table” to see all the sites from that county.

As with any GIS database, RR Sites Map users can select from several map layers, including municipal boundaries, rivers, lakes, roads and air photos. You can also select layers that show cleanups in progress, completed cleanups, or both. Introductory pages provide a thorough explanation of what is included in the RR Sites Map, instructions on how to use it, frequently-asked questions, and what we have planned for the future.

If you have questions, please contact Jane Lemcke at 608-267-0554, or jane.lemcke@dnr.state.wi.us.

Other On-Line Database Improvements

The RR Program continues to upgrade our web-based information about contaminated properties. Here are answers to some of the more frequently-asked questions we receive.

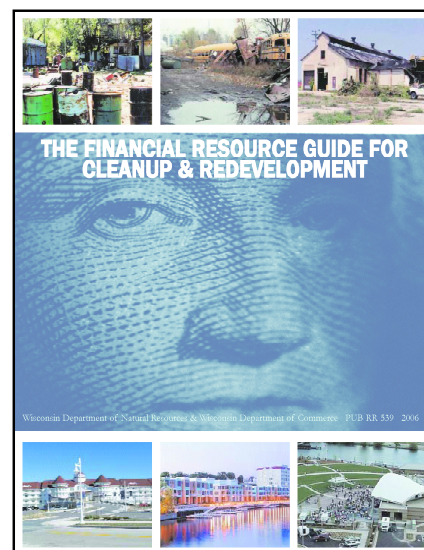
- *Can you search BRRTS on the Web for Public Land Survey Sections (PLSS)?* Yes. We’ve added a new feature to *BRRTS on the Web* that lets you search for sites by PLSS – i.e. Town, Range, Section, quarter section and quarter-quarter section. You can find this feature under the “Advanced” search option at <http://botw.dnr.state.wi.us/botw/Welcome.do>.
- *What about searching for waste disposal sites?* The RR Program now has those sites available too! The DNR’s Waste Program has completed a searchable database that operates much like *BRRTS on the Web*, and is called “SHWIMS on the Web” for “Solid and Hazardous Waste Information Management System.” It includes licensed and unlicensed waste disposal sites, other solid waste processing facilities and a wide range of hazardous waste activities. Also, *BRRTS on the Web* will automatically show you entries in SHWIMS on the Web when these activities are at the same location – just click on the location name in *BRRTS on the Web* and check the “Other activities at this location” link. The SHWIMS on the Web is located at <http://sotw.dnr.state.wi.us/sotw/Welcome.do>.

New Financial Resource Guide for Cleanup and Redevelopment Available!

The DNR and Department of Commerce have updated the *Financial Resource Guide for Cleanup and Redevelopment* (publication #RR-539), a comprehensive listing of funding available from state and federal sources for the cleanup and redevelopment of brownfields.

The guide provides informative, one-page summaries on more than 60 grants, loans, tax incentives and reimbursement programs available from federal and state sources. The publication also includes a quick reference chart, a how-to guide and additional web sites to help readers fund their brownfield redevelopment projects.

The guide is available on the web at the following link: <http://www.dnr.state.wi.us/org/aw/rr/financial/index.htm>. For more information, please contact Laurie Egge at 608-267-7560, or laurie.egge@dnr.state.wi.us.



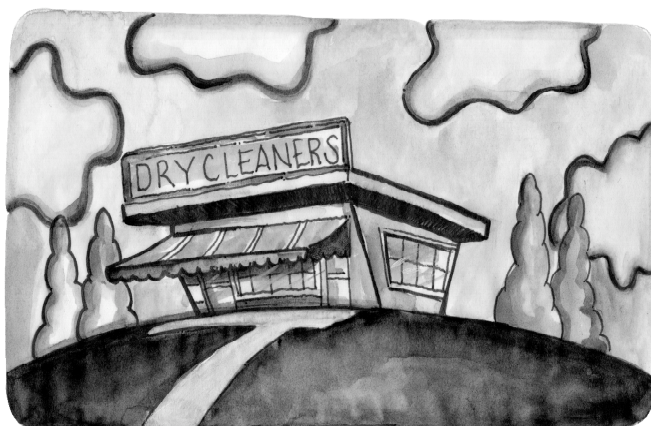
New, Revised Publications

New Dry Cleaner Program Information Available

The RR Program has recently updated its outreach information about the Dry Cleaner Environmental Response Fund (DERF) Program. The updates will help our customers utilize this successful reimbursement program, which funds the investigation and cleanup of contaminated drycleaner sites.

Three new fact sheets have been created, and all the information contained in the previous fact sheets has been consolidated. The new facts sheets are:

- *Program Basics* (publication #RR-749) – a summary of DERF program eligibility, cleanup rules, funding and rules for reimbursement; the fact sheet is available at the following link: <http://www.dnr.state.wi.us/org/aw/rr/archives/pubs/RR749.pdf>;
- *Bid Requirements* (publication #RR-750) – a summary of DERF bidding requirements under NR 169, Wis. Adm. Code; the fact sheet is available at: <http://www.dnr.state.wi.us/org/aw/rr/archives/pubs/RR750.pdf>; and
- *Quality Based Selection (QBS) for Consultant Selection* (publication #RR-752) – a summary of how to use a qualification-based qualification-based selection system for choosing environmental consultants. The fact sheet is available at: <http://www.dnr.state.wi.us/org/aw/rr/archives/pubs/RR752.pdf>.



In addition, the *DERF Reimbursement Application Instructions & Checklist* (publication #RR-751) has been extensively revised due to recent rule changes. Anyone applying for reimbursement of dry cleaner cleanup costs through the DERF Program should immediately begin using this new instruction form, which can be accessed at the following link: <http://www.dnr.state.wi.us/org/aw/rr/archives/pubs/RR751.pdf>.

General Liability Clarification Fact Sheet Revised

Fact Sheet 11, entitled *General Liability Clarification Letters* (publication #RR-619) has been revised. This fact sheet provides helpful information about when and how to apply for general liability clarification letters from the DNR, and includes a link to the new *Technical Assistance and Liability Clarification Request* form (Form #4400-237) available from the RR Program (please see next paragraph). Fact Sheet 11 is available at the following link: <http://www.dnr.state.wi.us/org/aw/rr/archives/pubs/RR619.pdf>.

NEW, REVISED PUBLICATIONS (CON'T.)

New Technical Assistance and Liability Clarification Form Available

The *Technical Assistance and Liability Clarification Request* form (Form #4400-237) is a new publication available for the public to use if they are seeking certain types of liability clarification letters from the DNR, including general liability letters, lender letters and lease letters. The form is available at the following link: <http://dnr.wi.gov/org/aw/rr/archives/pubs/4400-237.pdf>.

New Federal Removals Fact Sheet On Line

The RR program has a new fact sheet entitled *Federal Cleanup Assistance for Local Governments* (publication #RR-746) and is available on the web at: http://www.dnr.state.wi.us/org/aw/rr/archives/pub_index.html. The fact sheet provides information about the EPA removals program, including the Local Government Reimbursement (LGR) program. Also, please see "Federal Removals Program – What Is It?" in *Re News*, December, 2005, page 3, for more information.

New Technical Guidance On Background Concentrations of Soil Contamination Available

The RR Program has published new technical guidance outlining how to determine background soil concentrations for soil contamination at hazardous substance discharge sites. The guidance outlines how to select locations for sampling soil and how to evaluate collected soil background data. To view this guidance, please click on the following link: <http://dnr.wi.gov/org/aw/rr/archives/pubs/RR721.pdf>.

Staff Updates

Southeast Region

Barbara Grundl has returned to RR Program's Southcentral Regional Office as a hydrogeologist LTE. Barbara has B.S. and M.S. degrees in geology and experience in consulting, plus six years in the RR Program working on DOT and site investigation/cleanup projects. She is returning to the DNR after spending the last year with her family in Switzerland where her husband was doing research. Welcome back Barbara!

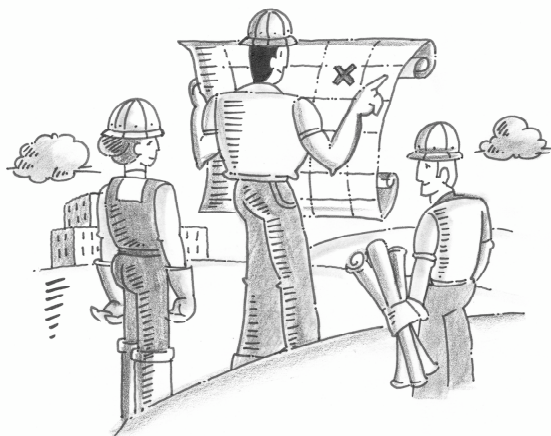
West Central Region

Tom Kendzierski is the new spills coordinator for the West Central Office. Tom is a long-time employee of DNR and had most recently been working as a hydrogeologist and Petroleum Team representative in the WCR. He is replacing John Grump, who recently retired. Congratulations Tom!

Ann Hake has retired. Ann served as the RR program assistant since 1992 and worked for the agency for 15 years. Good luck Ann – we will miss you!

Beth Norquist will be filling Ann Hake's position as Environmental Program Associate. Previously, Beth was a half-time program assistant and half-time LTE in the Drinking and Groundwater Program. Welcome Beth!

Amy Lesik will be the new half-time LTE in the Eau Claire office. Amy will be working on technical assistance and casework for DOT-related projects. Amy had been working in two LTE positions for the Water division and will continue with one of those positions. Welcome Amy!



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